

Early dysglycemia is detectable using continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) in very young children at risk of type 1 diabetes (T1D)



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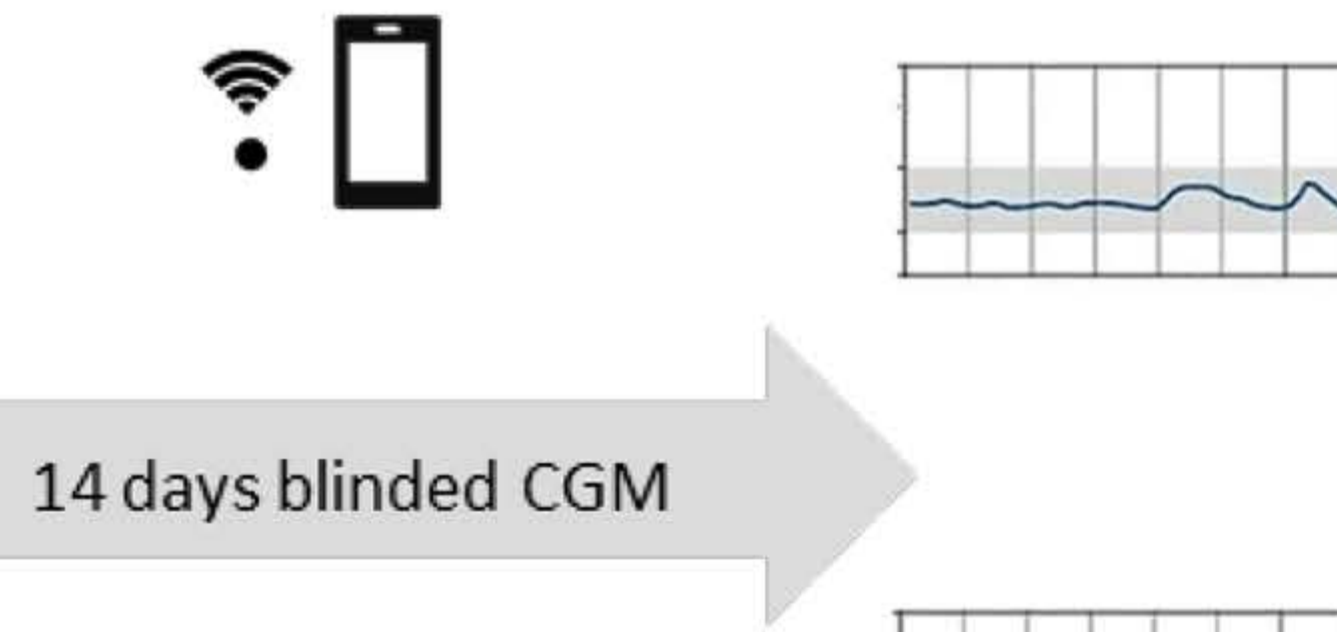
A cross-sectional analysis was conducted in the Australian population-based ENDIA study cohort of very young children at risk of T1D who are being observed longitudinally from mother's pregnancy to age 10 years, comparing CGM metrics in persistent multiple antibody-positive (PM Ab⁺) children with age- and sex-matched islet autoantibody negative (Ab⁻) children, undergoing CGM between 1 January 2021 and 30 June 2023

Study Guide

31 PM Ab⁺ children

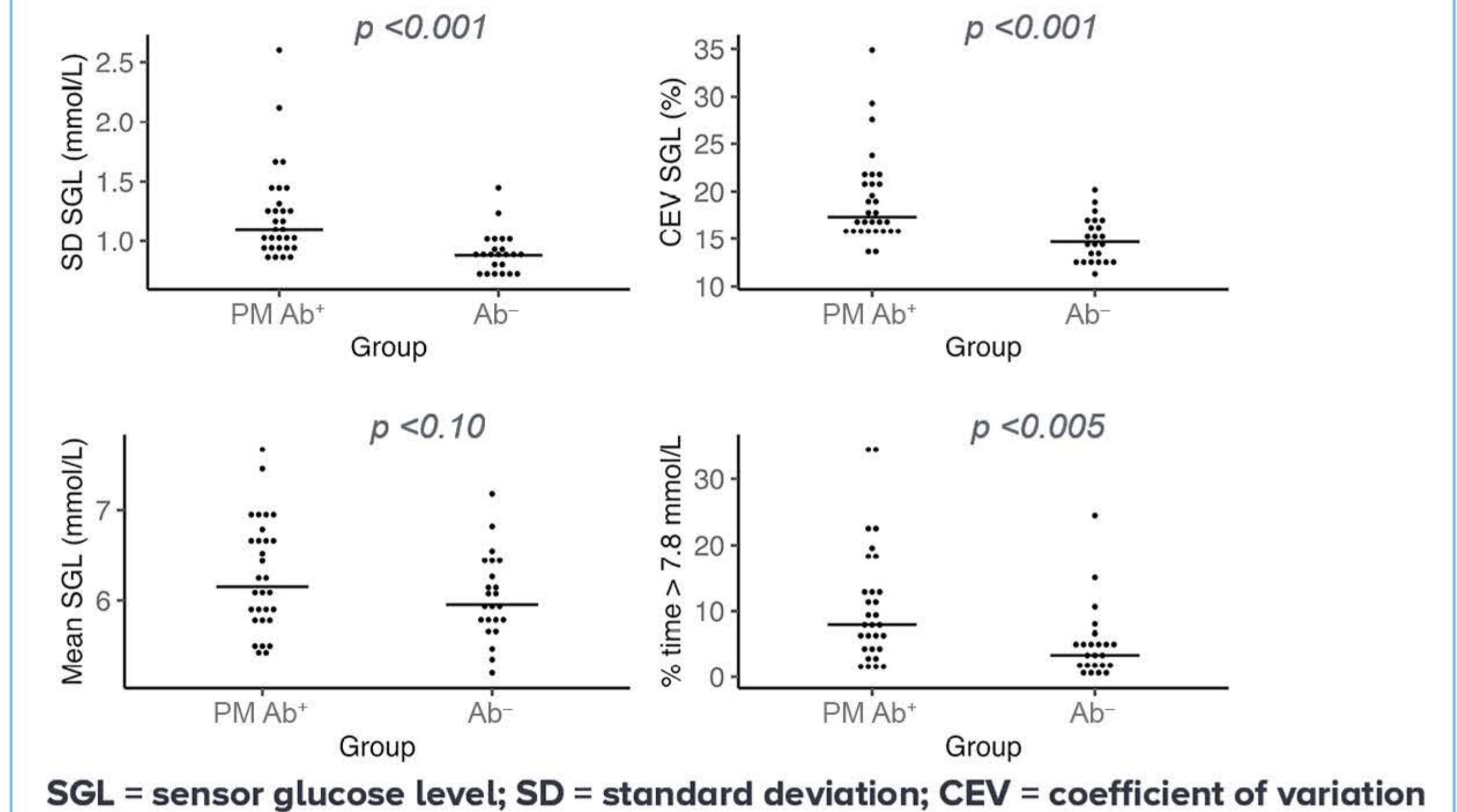


24 Ab⁻ children



Dexcom G6 CGM used for all participants

Results



Young preschool-age children (median age 4.3[1.5, 5.9] years) with PM Ab⁺ have higher glycemic variability (SD, CEV) and % CGM time >140 mg/dL (7.8 mmol/L) compared with age- and sex-matched Ab⁻ controls